RECTOR MAGNIFICUS.

Bishop Keane Tells the Pope About the University Work

EXPRESSES GRATIFICATION.

oses Issuing a Letter on the In stitution-Cardinal Gibbons a Favorite of the Pontiff.

(Correspondence of Baltimore Sun.) ROME, July 28.-It was a common phrase of the late eloquent Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup, whenever he returned from visiting Rome, that he had jone there to see the Pope, "to fortify the force and virtue of my ministry at the very source of this sublime power, which olds in immortal hands, mortal though he be who is invested with it, the heavenly keys and the divine seals." A similar motive led Pishop Keane, the Rector Magnificus of the Catholic University of Washington, to come to Rome at the very height of the Roman summer, when the thermometer register wildly ranges between 20 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This university has just completed five years of existence-its first lustre. The Senate, or governing body, met on the and, after due deliberation, agreed that it was fitting that a delegate should be sent to Rome to acquaint the Pope with the results of the first fiveyears' work. It was under the auspices and encouragement of Leo XIII. and in virtue of his authority that the university was founded. No one was better fitted for this task than the able and energetic rector, Bishop Keane. INTERVIEWS WITH THE POPE.

A few days after his arrival in Rome Bishop Keane had his first audience of the Pope on Sunday, July 22d. On this occasion he presented the Pontiff a series of magnificent photographic views representing the university. On Thursday last, July 26th, the Bishop had a second audience with the Pope. Both these interviews have been most satisfactory and pleasing. No one expects that a relation of the intimate conversation between a Bishop and the Pentiff is made public. Bishop and the Pontin is made and the Rut there are many matters of general interest which may be afterward declared. interest which may be afterward declared. The Bishop gave the Pope a full account of the work accomplished at the university since its opening, and what hopes were held for the future. The questions that Leo XIII, then asked were searching in a remarkable way. He inquired into the most minute details of the organization and instruction and into the resources of the institution, showing a marvellous acquaintance with the government of a university. The Bishop announced to him that next year a new and grand hall—now in course of construction—would be opened, chiefly or largely for the use of the laily. Here philosophy, science, and law would be largely for the use of the laity. Here
philosophy, science, and law would be
taught. The Pope expressed intense gratification at this information. This, he
said, bore out and fulfilled the scheme
which he had laid down in letters and encyclicals. With theology and philoso-phy as a basis and ground-work to go apon. Christian young men may advan-lageously give themselves up to the puringeously give themselves up to the pur-suit of science and accomplish great things. The sciences will then take their jue position in the world of knowledge, and with these fundamental subjects as

cans who have had addlence with the Pope that Leo XIII, holds Cardinal Gib-bons in affectionate esteem, for one of his invariable questions is, "Do you know his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of

Another of the usual questions he asks Another of the usual questions he asks American ecclesiastics was not forgotten on this occasion—that is to say, his in-quiry concerning "my delegate," as he expresses it, Mgr. Satolli. Again he re-peated the esteem in which he holds the Delegate, and his intention of retaining him in the United States, and of main-taining his authority and supporting him in every way.

It may be said that the fact of Mgr. Satolle's position and office It may be said that the fact of Mgr. Satolk's position and office of apostolic delegate to the United States is an important element in what may be called the policy of Leo XIII. Every Pope has had an object before him in the governing of the Church which he aimed at carrying out. Leo XIII. has a vast policy, which embraces in a certain sense all mankind. His appeal is made, as a rule to the members of his own communion, to the members of his own communion, the archbishops and bishops of the Church. His mind, while dealing with details, looks forward with what well may be looks forward with what was had calcu-described as prophetic vision, and calcu-lates the consequences of the political and social principles at work in the world to-day. With this insight, the chaworld to-day. With this insign, the racteristic and accompaniment of great genius. Lee looks into the future, and shapes his work in view of accomplishing

Vailing to-day.

Another great rector of a university, the late Cardinal Newman, describing the work and aims and action-motive of the Pope of forty years ago, notes that the framework of society, itself a divine ordinance, receives such important aid from the sanction of religion that it is its leaves the turns to unhald religion and Another great rector of a university, the late Cardinal Newman, describing the work and aims and action-motive of the Pope of forty years ago, notes that the framework of society, itself a divine ordinance, receives such important aid from the sanction or religion that it is its interest in turn to uphold religion and to enrich it with temporal gifts and honors. "Ordinarily speaking, then," he continues, "the Roman Pontiffs owe their exaltation to the secular power, and have a great stake in its stability and prosperity. Under such circumstances any men but they would have had a strong leaning toward what is called 'conservatism,' and they have been, and are, of course, conservatives in the right sense of the word; that is, they cannot bear anarchy, 'hey think revolution an evil, they pray for the peace of the world and of all Christian States, and they effectively support the cause of order and good government. The name of religion is but another name for law on the one hand; freedom on the other; and at this year time who are its professed enemies." good government. The name of religion is but another name for law on the one hand; freedom on the other; and at this very time, who are its professed enemies but Socialists, red Republicans, Anarch-ists, and rebels?" These words might

tal, the heart of the nation. On the vast tal, the heart of the nation. On the vast variety of matters which occupy public attention throughout the country and which color the life of the nation he seemed well informed. Apparently he follows the march of events, knowing not only those recorded in the newspapers, but likewise the tendencies that are manifesting themselves and the tone of thought ing themselves and the tone of thought prevailing. He was desirous of being in-formed of the inner workings of things, and sought to discover the motives of which, on the surface, are not

He showed a special desire to learn how his recent pronouncements were re-garded by the thinking men of the country-pronouncements such as his encyclical on the condition of labor, and that, more recent still, addressed to all the rulers and nations of the universe recommending religious unity. He was greatly mending religious unity. He was greatly consoled with the favorable report Bishop Keane had to convey to him regarding the effect of the one on the condition of labor. There has been, with few unimportant exceptions, a widespread and unanimous chorus of praise for this document, which is regarded as a rule that, if strictly adhered to, would go far to heal the social troubles now existing. With respect to the second, its influence and alms have been considerably marred, at least for the time being, by the assassivation of President Carnot, which seized the universal attention at the very moment the encyclical uriging unity in religion was issued to the world.

These two great documents Bishop Keane regards as luminous examples of

the policy of Pope Leo. On the one hand he holds out his hand to the laboring classes and strives to better their posi-tion and to raise them from the depths to which they have been consigned by the neglect or the greed of employers. He appeals to employers to act in a Chris-tian manner to their workmen, and he in-culcates on the workmen the duties they owe toward their employers. This is his culcates on the workmen the duties they owe toward their employers. This is his grand contribution to the settlement of the social question and toward the temporal well-being of the world. The other encyclical, which is addressed to all, appeals to all men te unite in religious belief with the Church of which the Pope is head. Here Bishop Keane sees the affectionate appeal of the Pope for unity of religion and his efforts to show to all men the beauty of union in faith and love.

Another characteristic of Leo's policy is his method of dealing with the move-

Another characteristic of Leo's policy is his method of dealing with the movement of the day manifested in the republican form of government. This is specially displayed in his attitude of affectionate persistence in striving to bring the Catholic element in France to the side of the republic. In spite of insult, which has not been spared, and opposition, which was strong and determined, he has persevered and is gradually softening hearis and winning minds away he has persevered and is gradually soft-ening hearts and winning minds away from their original prejudices to see where right and common sense are marshalled together. The government of the republic begins tardily to acknowledge the ad-vantages to be gained by this adhesion of the conservative element of the coun-try and grudgingly begins to be more just.

With regard to the United States, the Pontiff may be said to hold that country in the most profound affection. He rejoices at its great expansion, at the grand development it has reached, and the grander still that awaits it in the future, and, placing momentary or temporary interruptions to this triumphal progress at their true and comparatively insignificant value, he sees the cause of liberty and the true freedom of religion bringing full harvests in the immediate future.

BISHOP KEANES MOVEMENTS With regard to the United States, the

BISHOP KEANE'S MOVEMENTS. Bishop Keane finds Leo XIII. apparent-ly more vigorous and in better health than when he saw him last, over five than when he saw him last, over five years ago. The rapidity of his movements, the vigor of his speech and gestures were simply surprising in a man now in his 8th year. He expressed to the Pope his expectation that Lee XIII. should live for ten years to come. The Pope smiled and said that perhaps he had already lived too long, but that he had still new projects and great designs which he hoped would turn out to the henefit of humanity and the glory of God. Isishop Keane goes to-morrow (Sunday) to the country house of the American College at Grottaferrata, near Frascati, to the country house of the Ame College at Grottaferrata, near Fran

College at Grottaferrata, near Frascat, where he will dine with the rector, Monsignor O'Connell, and the students. On Monday he leaves Rome direct for Genoa. Thence he proceeds to the shrine of Lourdes, and afterward to the Catholic Scientific Congress of Brussels. Later on he goes to England, where he will assist at the Catholic Congress of the English "Truth Society," and in September he embarks at Liverpool for New York.

MORE TALES OF TRAVELLERS. Munchausen Storles of British West Indian Negroes in the South. (Washington Post.)

Even Ida B. Wells has not exhausted the credulity of the British public. We find in the London Weekly Dispatch, of the issue of July 25th, a tremendous burst of romance, under the title of "Color Line In American." The article is prefaced by a few brief statements of what the author innocently regards as fact, and then we plunge into the adventures in the United things. The sciences will then take their fue position in the world of knowledge, and with these fundamental subjects as their guides and standards, men will give them their full value and further their advancement. Leo XIII. 'hen said he would again call attention to the advantages of the higher studies when guided by religion and assisted by philosophy. This he will do in a letter which he proposes to issue on the Washington University.

INQUIRED ABOUT CARDINAL GIBBONS.

It was with a particular and most kindly interest that Leo XIII. inquired about Cardinal Gibbons, desiring to know how Cardinal Gibbons, desiring to know how his health was. He was very much pleased to learn that it is the Cardinal's intention to come to Rome in the winter in order to pay a visit to the Pope, He repeated again how delighted he was at this, and it is evident to many Americans who have had audience with the Pope that Leo XIII, holds Cardinal Gibbons in affectionals. Our ci-devant physician went first to Boston, so runs the story, and there, in a fashionable restaurant, he gave the Yanrasmonable restaurant, he gave the Yan-kees the first taste of his quality and cul-ture. Not getting served as promptly as he thought a colored gentieman of Lon-don education should be, he raised a disdon education should be, he raised a dis-turbance by "shouting to the waiter in stentorian tones." An ordinary white man guilty of such rowdyism in any resort frequented by respectable people in this country would be promptly ejected by the "bouncer" and handed over to the police. But the West Indian colored gentleman seems to have intimidated, the manage-

but the West Indian colored gentleman seems to have intimidated the manage-ment in this particular restaurant, and the ceremony usual in such cases was omitted. The floor walker, or whatever ment in this passed in the ceremony usual in such cases was omitted. The floor walker, or whatever they call him in Boston, approached the angry colored gentleman and explained that they did not serve colored persons in that establishment. At that the West Indian gave full rein to his tempestuous passion. "Look here," he shouted, "I'm not one of your low-down southern niggers, brought up under the lash. I'm a British-born citizen, raised under the union jack, and, if you don't bring me my lunch, I tell you, I'll make things hum."

Of course, after this demonstration of high spirit and delicate British breeding, the West Indian was served by the trembling minions of the place, nor is it necessary to add that the cause of the race was greatly premoted by his noble and was greatly promoted by his noble and

genius. Lee looks into the future, and shapes his work in view of accomplishing benefits, not only here and now, but in a future social state, the outcome of the disturbance and changefulness prevailing to-day.

Another great rector of a university, the chargest new many describing the control of the disturbance and changefulness prevailing to-day.

that it certainly would. 'Ah, they say it's all right here,' observed the old negro, 'but it won't be all right down South.' However, the travellers boarded sists, and rebels?" These words might have been written yesterday, so well do they depict the attitude of the Pontiff to the world at large.

TWO FAMOUS ENCYCLICALS.

But it was not only into the working and management and hopes and prospects of the Washington University that Leo XIII. Inquired. His vision embraced a wider field. He desired to be informed of American affairs by a most intelligent observer dwelling in the legislative capital, the heart of the nation. On the vast

"The old man at last grasped the situa-tion, and, crossing over to our traveller, shouted: 'What are you doing here, nig-ger?' The West Indian, pretending to be absorbed in his newspaper, took no notice of the question. This so exasperated the planter that he dashed the paper out of his fellow-passenger's hand, and raised his fist as if to strike. Then came the climax. The West Indian jumped to his feet and, placing his hand on his hip-feet, and, placing his hand on his hipclimax. The west inman jumped to meet, and, placing his hand on his hippocket, cried: 'If you strike me, I'll make
a hole through you!' The old gentleman
drew back in alarm, whereupon the man
he had insulted, addressing him in indignant tones, said: 'Look you here; I wasn't
dragged up here in slavery! I'm a Britishhorn citizen and I'm not woing to nut up born citizen, and I'm not going to put up with any of your insults.' The planter appealed to the conductor, but the latter replied: 'You've brought it all on yourself. I can't put the man off. He's got a ticket, and if ye's don't like being here, you must find another carriage.'"

Does any one wonder that a people fed

ALL PLANTS OF THE PARTY OF THE

NUPTIAL CONTRACTS.

John's Duty to Mary in a Case of Reciprocal Affection.

INTERESTING POINT OF HONOR

Raised by Walter Besant as to the Respective Eyils and Benefits of Prolouged Engagements.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, August 18.-Is it honorable for a man to bind a woman under a matrimonial engagement, which implies indefinite wafting for its fulfilment? Mr. Walter Besant made reference to something of the sort the other day, and

during the present prolonged financial stringency many a love-sick bachelor is asking himself this very question. John adores Mary, and has cogent reasons for believing that his passion is

reciprocated. Immediate marriage is quite impossible. Shall he tell his love, or allow concealment, like a worm, to play havor with his heart? His stlence leaves her at liberty to accept other proposals if they present themselves. While, on the other hand, plighting her troth to him may mean the unavailing sacrifice of youth, home, and husband to his selfish

John is pretty well satisfied that Mary cares for him sufficiently to accept the waiting risks. But that very fact makes him ponder all the more seriously upon his duty to her. He appreciates that every weman whose nature is wholesome and sweet is keenly ambitious for the love, the dignity, and multiplied interests that married life alone can give. In the early ten-derness of her attachment Mary is apt to minimize all of this, but as time passes, and her girlish bloom fades, may she not regret this price of her fidelity? After playing the part of bridesmald half a dozen times she may long to be a bride herself.

dozen times she may long to be a brucherself.

As the years drag on every new house erected in the neighborhood, every christening party at church, every smooth-checked matron he meets will be a direct reproach to him. Mary, too, might be discussing housekeeping cares at the sewing society and presiding at mothers' meetings if he had not selfishly bound her to a promise. Her sympathy in his misfortunes will be just as generous as of old, but he will wonder now and their forms, and the sentiment is not that of a sister rather than a sweetheart. He is sure they will miss something the future can never give, and if the blessed day of union actually comes they must be content to take restfuinces for ecstacy.

ALL VERY FINE:

Which reasoning is all very fine, Mr.

Which reasoning is all very fine, Mr.
John; but as you thought it out in a monent of idealistic altruism, it is not in
practice worth a snap of my finger.
It is but right that a man should hest-It is but right that a man should her tate to ask a weman to assume the oblig-tions of matrinony without any of it joys and privileges. To an honorable we man an engagement means the assump-tion of many duties and anxieties, and prolonged beyond a certain period is ap to become slightly ludicrous to the out side world. Romance hovers only about side world. Romance hovers only about new marriages and new bethrothals, and old lovers are hopelessly commonplace. But the very fact of your asking Mary to be your wife assumes that she is a person of understanding sufficient to know her own mind. Your proposal was not made under any faise pretences. She ac-cepted the situation with her eyes wide even and it is but fair to let her everylar open, and it is but fair to let her exercise some discretion in a matter so nearly con-cerning her happiness. If John only knew it, the one unpardon-

If John only knew it, the one unparaonable crime a man can commit in the eyes of the woman who loves him is not to contess his passion for her. Silence she finds it impossible to forgive. Askie from the grief she suffers, his reticence puts her at such a cruel disadvantage. Unless he speaks the magic words, she is powerliess to tell him how patiently she will and women hold diametrically opposite views as to what is honorable. John feels he has no right to speak, while Mary is yearning to prove her sublime indifference to the very stumbling-block in their way. Then, too, Mary is justified in believing that John's mountain, sensibly approach-ed, will result in the merest molehill. Of course, his sentiment about his old mother ed, will result in the merest molenil. Of course, his sentiment about his old mother is very admirable, but is it just or right? Because she is an elderly, feeble, and much indulged old lady is no reason why he should remain single. True, she dehe should remain single. True, she de-pends upon him, or has a very natural maternal jealousy touching her son, but it seems a little unfair to sacrifice a young woman's love to an old woman's whim. HE SHOULD SPEAK.

As a rule, the embarrassment that begets a long engagement is financial; but whatever it may be, the man should speak. If he believes his love is returned he has no right to withhold from the woman a complete confession of his feelings. Not only is it treating her with the proper respect and consideration, but he owes it to himself. Woman's noblest role is that of inspirer to man, and, panoplied by the love of a good woman and spurred on by the hope of possessing her, what may not a man achieve, what dangers avoid, what sacrifices make!

Much evil has been wrought by just such false conceptions of honor as the one Walter Besant suggests. And, though As a rule, the embarrassment that be-Walter Besant suggests, And, Walter Begant singlets. An invested relective affinities and broken hearts are unknown outside of the sentimental world, warm, human love is the most active agent in the world to-day. It is as much thought of by men and talked of by women as when knight errants and damiels were in your Every one all the women as when knight errants and damisels were in vogue. Every one all the while is making an unconscious struggle to win or to hold it. What a pity, then, with so many real difficuties in the way, that fictitious barriers, which are purely integring them. imaginary, should be allowed to obstruct imaginary, should be allowed to obstruct the course. If John loves Mary, tell her so. Tell her at all hazards. Let him entreat her to be his, and if they are obliged to wait half a lifetime for the ring, it will be none the less a complete circle in the end and all of pure gold.

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Richmond '9:00 A.M. Norfolk ... 11:25 A.M. Richmond '9:00 A.M. Norfolk ... 11:25 A.M. Richmond '5:20 P.M. Norfolk ... 8:45 P.M. Norfolk ... 8:45 P.M. Richmond ... 12:55 A.M. Surfolk ... 4:25 P.M. Richmond ... 12:00 P.M. The trains leaving Richmond at 9 A.M. and Norfolk at 4 P.M. are solid trains between these two points, and passengers so through without change of cars. Trains leaving Richmond at 9 A.M. and 11:20 P.M. and arriving at Richmond at 8:27 A.M. 8:20 P.M. make close connection at Petersburg to and from Farmville, Lynchburg, and west.

E. T. D. MYERS, General Supt.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager, ap 24

CHESAPEAKE OHIO RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 3, 1894. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND. BROAD-STREET STATION.

8:40 A. M. Daily, with Pullman-car for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Ott Point, Newport News, and lo-cal stations. Point, Newport News, and to cal stations.

3:00 P. M. Daily, with Yullman for local stations, Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.

5:30 A. M. Local train, except Sinday, for Clifton Forge. Connects at Gordonsville for Washington, et Virginia Midland Junction for Lynchburg, at Basic for Hagerstown, and at Staunton for Winchester.

2:20 P. M. The Cincinnati and St. Louis Limited, daily, with Pullman Sloepers to Chelmati and St. Louis Chair-car to Clifton Forg. Stors only at Impert Miss M.J. BALDWIN'S SCHOOL Augusta Female Seminary,
Opens Sept. 5th, 1894. Closes May 28th, 1895.
Closer Sand Structure, Seminary, and grounds. Full corps of teachers. Board, etc., with full English course, \$25 for entire senson of 9 months. Musc. Languages, Elocution, Art. Book-keeping, and Physical Culture, extra. Write for Catalogue, 17 10-Tu&Th10t

Louis. Chair-car to Clafton Forge. Stops only at impert-ant stations. Connects at Cov-ington for Virginia Hot Springs. Meals served on Distroctors.

ant stations. Connects at Coveington for Virginia Hot
Springs. Meals served on
Dining-Cars.
No. 7. Local Train, except
Sunday, follows No. 1 from
Charlottesville to Goshen.
4. Local train, except Sunday.
Accommodation for Charlottesville.
10:30 P. M. Daily, for Cincinnati, with
F. P. V. Paliman to Hinton, and Gordonsville to Caccinnati and
Louisville, Meals served on
Dining-Cars. Connects at Covington, Va., for Virginia Hot
Springs. The wall-paper, stationery, and notion business heretotore conducted by me as proprietor of the Booth Wall-Paper Company, at 207 east Broad street, has been sold by me to EMANUEL ULLMAN, who will hereafter conduct the same business at the same stand under the style of THE BOOTH WALL-PAPER COMPANY, EMANUEL ULLMAN, Proprietor, and I bespeak for him at the hands of my patrons the same kindness they have so long bestowed upon me.

JOSEPH RINDESBERG. ington, Va., for Virginia Hot springs.

TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

2:00 A. M. Daily, with Palace-Car for Lynchburg and Clitten Forge. Connects at Bremo, except Sanday, for Rosney at Lynchburg, daily, for the Southwest; at Balcony, except Sunday, for Lexington, and except Sunday at Bessemer for Craig City.

5:00 P. M. Except Sunday, Local accom-modation for Gladstone, Va. TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND,
BROAD-STREET STATION,
829 A. M. Daily from Cincinnatt,
11:35 A. M. Daily from Norfolk and Old
Point,
2:30 P. M. Daily, from Cincinnatt and
Louisville,
Louisville,
Louisville, Thom Norfolk and Old

6.55 P. M. Daily, from Norfolk and Old Point. 8:00 P. M. Except Sunday, from Clifton TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.
8:5 A. M. Except Sunday from Glad-6:00 P. M. Daily, from Lynchburg and Clifton Forge, JOHN D. POTTS, ap 24 Division Passeager Agent.

Beadache, yet Cawre's Livia Fills are equally valuable in Constipation, curtas and preventing this amorping complaint, while they also covered all disorders of the stomach stimulate the liver and regulate the bowel Even if they only cured SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

Lv. Richmond 12 22 A.M 936 A.M.
Lv. Peters'bg (Union) 12 25 A.M.
Lv. Peters'bg (Washington street) 1.65 A.M. 10.09 A.M.
Arrive Weldon 22 38 A.M. 11 34 A.M.
Ar. Henderson 410 A.M. 133 P.M. rr, Durham 2 47 P.M.

rr, Baleigh 5-17 A.M. 3-20 P.M.

re, Raleigh 5-22 A.M. 3-29 P.M.

re, Southern Pines 7-36 A.M. 5-49 P.M.

rr, Hamlet 7-54 A.M. 6-45 P.M. Ar. Charleston . Ar. Charlotte 59:00 A.M. 9:45 P.M. Small Pill Small Dosa Small Prica

No. 23 makes all local stops, Connects at Raisigh with Fisdmont Air-Line for Asheville, N. C., and all intermediate points on the Western North Carolina Raifroad.

No. 482, "Vestiboled Limited Train," Buffet Sisepers Richmond to Atlanta, Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans and all points South and Southwest, and at New Orleans, with the Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific raifroads to all Texas points. No extra charge on "Vestibuled Trains."

ARRIVE RICHMOND. ARRIVE RICHMOND.

Na. W Norfolk Western R.R. CHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1894, those

LEAVE RICHMOND, BYRD-STREET STATION.

Fristol. Russenger Agent.

ga, and intermediate points.
Fullman Sleeper Radford to Chattanooga.

11:50 P. M. Daily, for Norfolk, Suffolk, and intermediate stations. Arrive Norfolk s.50 P. M.

11:50 P. M. Daily, for Roanoke, Radford, Pulaski, and Bristol. Connects at Roanoke Tilo A. M. with Washington and Chattanooga. Limited. Poliman Sleepers Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans. Dining-carried attached. Also, for Bluefield, and Pocahontas; also, for Rocky Mount and all stations Winston-Salem Division.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER between RICHMOND and LYNCHBURG ready for occupancy at 9 P. M.; also, Pullman Sleeper Petersburg to Roanoke.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily 6:40 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. From Norfolk and the East. 11:26 A. M., and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. From Norfolk and the East. 11:26 A. M., and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. From Norfolk and the East. 11:26 A. M., and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. From Norfolk and the East. 11:26 A. M., and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Prom Norfolk and the East. 11:26 A. M., and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Prom Norfolk and the East. 11:26 A. M., and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Prom Norfolk and the East. 11:26 A. M., and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Staturday Steamers received this saling hour. Or Similarly Steamers that the following and the West daily 6:30 A. M. and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Staturday Steamers the following and the West daily 6:30 A. M. and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Staturday Steamers the following and the West daily 6:30 A. M. and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Staturday Steamers the following and the West daily 6:30 A. M. and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Staturday Steamers the following and the West daily 6:30 A. M. and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Staturday Steamers the following and the West daily 6:30 A. M. and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Staturday Steamers the following and the West daily 6:30 A. M. and Vestibuled Limited 7:20 P. M. Staturday Staturday Staturday Staturday Staturday Staturday Staturday Sta

RAILROAD LINES. SOUTHERN RAILWAY

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE) RICHMOND & DANVILLE and NORTH CARD. LINA BIVISIONS.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. IN EFFECT JULY 1, 1891, TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMON
LESS A. M., SOUTHERLY EXPITE
FOR Dunville, Gree
Winston-Salem, ComDanville with the Wand
Southwestern
Limited, carrying sh
Asheville and Hot
Columbia, Augusta S.
Jacksonville, and Tol
lanta, Birmingham
Shreveport, New Orl
Memphis, Connector
at Memphis and Nes
for all points in T
California,
Sleepers Richmond
Danville and Greens
12:40 P.M. FAST MAIL, daily
ta, Augusta, and point
Connects at Mee

FAST MAIL, dail ta, Augusta, and ta, Augusta, and Connects at M Farmwille and P road; at Keywill ville, Oxford, Ho Durham, and at tor Durham, it Winston-Salem ers Danville to C gusta, Savannah, and Atlanta, Palanta to Rigning. 2.50 P. M. Mixed train, de

6:00 P. M. LOCAL, dally, ex TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND

YORK-RIVER LINE, VIA WEST POLICE THE PAVORITE ROUTE NORTH

LEAVE RICHMOND. TRAIN No. 16, 4.45 P. M. BALTIMORES LAMITED, daily Sunday, for West Point, common York-river steamers for Earlies which point connections are for rail lines for Washington, Phila New York, &c. LOCAL EXPIREDS, Many enday. Stops at all stations. At 1, nor connects with stage for Wasse, at West. Point with the connects with stage for Wasse, at West. Point with the connects with stage for Wasse, at West. Point with the connects with stage for Wasse, at West. Point with the connects with the c

RICHMOND, PERDERICASE DE

12:00 M. Millford

7:05 P. M. Leaves Byrd-Stre

8:40 A. M. Arrives at Byrdes daily, September Leaves Washinge

6:53 P. M. Arrives at Byrd-S

12:15 A. M. A. FREDERICKSBURG ACCOM-TION, DAHLY EXCEPT SUNDA

ASHLAND TRAINS DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY DAILY ENCEPT SURPAY

632 A. M. Leaves Eiba. Arrives at Ar
hand at 124 A. M. Ves at Ar
629 P. M. Leaves Eiba. Arrives at A
land at 7.54 P. M.
630 A. M. Arrives at Eiba. Leaves at
land at 679 A. M.
6.04 P. M. Arrives at Eiba. Leaves ac
land at 518 I. M.
C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager

E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'i Supt.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. Ord DOMINION TRI-WEEKLY LINE TOR SEW YORK.
Steamers leave, Rich = --1

No. 402, "Atlanta Special Vestibuled
Limited Train," 6-30 A. M., daily.
No. 78. Mail and Express, 6-13 P. M.,
daily, except Sunday.
For tekets, Pullman reservations, etc.,
apply at ticket-office, Byrd-Street Stathon; Richmond Transfer Company's, 201
east Main street, and company's office,
K55 cast Main street, and company's office,
General Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON,
General Manager.
H. M. BOYKIN, City Passenger Agent,
E36 cast Main street.

H. M. BOYKIN, City Passenger Agent,
E36 cast Main street, ap 24

H. M. BOYKIN, City Passenger Agent,
E36 cast Main street, ap 24

H. M. BOYKIN ANDERSON,
General Manager.
H. M. BOYKIN ANDERSON,
General Manager.
H. M. BOYKIN City Passenger Agent,
E36 cast Main street, ap 24

H. M. BOYKIN ANDERSON,
General Manager.
H. M. BOYKIN City Passenger Agent,
E36 cast Main street, ap 24

H. M. BOYKIN ANDERSON,
General Manager.
H. M. BOYKIN ANDERSON,
H. M. BOYKIN AN

those days.

GEO, W. ALLEN & CO. Accests, an 24

No. 1301 Main are st. STATION.

9:00 A. M. Daily-Richmond and Norfolk VESTIBULE LIMITED-Arrive Norfolk II 25 A. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly, and Suffolk Second-class tickets not accepted for passage on this train.

9:05 A. M. Daily, "THE CHICAGO EXPRESS," for Lynchburg, Koanoke, Bluefield, Pocahontas, Kenova, Columbus, and Chicago, Puliman Buffet Sleeper Roanoke to Columbus without change; also, for Radford, Eristol, Knowelle, Chattanooka, and intermediate points, Fullman Sleeper Radford to Chattanooka, and intermediate points, Fullman Sleeper Radford to Chattanooka, and intermediate stations. Ar-